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Containing the freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

N°. 558.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1765.

Boſton, December 6, 1765.

To the PRINTERS,

AMIDST the Multiplicity of excellent Pieces which your Preſs has handed to the Publick, I do not recollect that any great Notice has been taken of one very popular Argument, which has been much inſiſted on by the miniſterial Writers, to juſtify the preſent hard Treatment, the Colonies ſo unanimouſly and juſtly complain of. This is, that as Great Britain has expended large Sums to preſerve us from Deſtruction, it is highly fit and reaſonable ſhe ſhould be reimburſed the Expence contracted on *our* Account. Mighty plauſible this, no Doubt, but at the ſame Time moſt wretchedly fallacious. It may be demanded of theſe Reaſoners, whether Great-Britain was not ſecuring her own Exiſtence by the Expence incurred (if they will have it ſo) on our Behalf. No one can conteſt that her Grandeur, if not her very Being, depends on theſe Colonies continuing ſubject to her Dominion. And it is I think very evident that ſhe was as much intereſted in every Battle fought in America, as if it had been fought on Hounſlow Heath. It is true, the Conſequences were more remote than they would have been in that oppoſition, but not the leſs certain, or the leſs fatal. Beſides, did not theſe Colonies do their utmoſt, nay, did they not exert themſelves beyond their Ability in the common Cauſe. If ſo, and we did every Thing we had Power to do, ſhall we be puniſhed for not doing, what it was impoſſible we ſhould perform?

If any one doubts the Importance and Value of the Colonies to Great-Britain, I would beg Leave to recommend the following Extract from the ingenious Mr. Poſtlethwayt, who with Regard to the very great Benefit reſulting from the Colonies, obſerves, "That in order to ſet the Affair in a true Light, it ſhould be conſidered what the Condition of the Kingdom was before we had any Plantations, and this certainly was very low and deſpicable. In the victorious Reign of Edward the 3d, there was a Balance of Trade ſtruck, and delivered into the Exchequer, by which it appeared, that the Exports of one Year exceeded the Imports by £.255,224 13s 8d, which for that Time was a large Sum. At the Time Queen Elizabeth entered upon the Government, the Cuſtoms procured £ 36000 a Year. At the Reſtoration they were let to Farm for £ 400,000 and produced conſiderably above double that Sum before the Revolution.

"The People of London before we had any Plantations, and but very little Trade, were computed at about 100 000 At the Death of Queen Elizabeth they were increaſed to 150 000, and are now (1755) about ſix Times that Number. In thoſe Days, we had not only our naval Stores, but our Ships from our Neighbours. Germany furniſhed us with all Things made of Metal, even to Nails; Wine, Paper, Linnen, and a Thouſand other Things came from France. Portugal furniſhed us with Sugar; and all the Products of America were poured into us from Spain. In ſhort, the legal Intereſt of Money was 12 per Cent. and the common Price of our Lands ten or twelve Years Purchaſe. We may add, that our Manufactures were few, and thoſe but indifferent, the Number of Engliſh Merchants very ſmall, and the whole Shipping of the Nation much inferior to what now belongs to the Northern Colonies only."

Mr. Poſtlethwayt next examines the Condition of the Kingdom ſince Colonies and Plantations have been eſtabliſhed, which he aſſerts is altered for the better, to a Degree almoſt beyond Credibility. Our Manufactures are prodigiouſly increaſed, chiefly by the Demand for them in the Plantations, where they at leaſt take off one Half, and ſupply us with many valuable Commodities for Exportation, which is as great Emolument to the Mother Kingdom, as to the Plantations themſelves.

"Inſtead alſo of taking off the Quantities of foreign Commodities, from other Nations, that we were wont to do, we actually, by Means of our Plantations, export thoſe very Goods, and ſometimes to the very ſame Nations, from whence we formerly imported them: Sugar, Rum, Tobacco, are the Sources of private Wealth, and public Revenue, which would have proved ſo many Drains to impoveriſh us, had they not been raiſed in our Colonies. It is now no longer in the Power of the Ruſſians to make us pay what they pleaſe for Hemp and Flax. The Swedes cannot, as they have heretofore done, compel us to pay their own Price, and that too, in ready Money, for Pitch and Tar; nor would it be in their Power to diſtreſs us ſhould they attempt it, by raiſing the Price of Copper and Iron. Logwood and other dying Woods are ſunk 75 per Cent. Indigo, and other Materials for dying, are in our own Power, and at moderate Prices. In fine, the Advantages are infinite that redound to us from our American Empire; where we have at leaſt a Million of Britiſh Subjects, and between 1500 and 2000 Sail of Shipping conſtantly employed. Such have been the Fruits, ſuch is the Condition of *our* Plantations; and let any Man doubt of the Benefits reſulting from them to this Nation, if he can.

"When our Colonies were in their Infancy, they were ſome Burden to this Nation; and this muſt ever be the Caſe of all Plantations at their firſt Settlement. But the National Benefit has proved ſo *unſpeakably greater*, when compared with the firſt Expence, *or any other ſince to protect them*, that it bears no Manner of Proportion, and is almoſt beyond the Power of Computation. Paſt Experience therefore ſhews, how impolitic it is to deſert infant Colonies, whoſe Eſtabliſhment has been undertaken on well grounded Motives, for the Sake of a few Thouſand Pounds beyond what might be expected, when they are likely to repay their Mother Country in a ten fold Degree."

Mr. Poſtlethwayt is miſtaken here, as the Expence of moſt of the Colonies were borne *wholly* by the firſt Planters.

Upon this View of Things, muſt we not determine ourſelves under infinite Obligations to Great Britain, for the Aid and Aſſiſtance ſhe ſo kindly afforded theſe Colonies, when ſurrounded by *their* French and Indian Enemies? Is it not the higheſt Ingratitude, to refuſe to ſacrifice the moſt invaluable Rights and Privileges, at the Call of thoſe, who ſo generouſly took up Arms in *our* Defence? So generouſly, I ſay, as no poſſible Advantage could accrue to themſelves. Amazing Generoſity! diſintereſted Friendſhip! which theſe degenerate Days can ſcarcely parallel. Let us no longer refuſe to ſubmit to the Stamp Act, no longer grumble at what is uſually ſtiled the Sugar Act; ſuch Refuſal, and ſuch Diſcontent, being totally repugnant to that grateful Spirit by which it ſurely becomes us to be animated towards our tender Mother Country.

But to be ſerious. If Great Britain reaps ſuch immenſe Advantages from the Colonies, why are we ſo often told, that the late War was undertaken *ſolely* on *our* Account? Can this be realized?

——— Credat Judæus Apella;
Non Ego.

What becomes of the Charge of Ingratitude which the Miniſterial Writers are ſo very fond of exhibiting againſt us? This Charge might certainly be urged with a much better Grace by the Coloniſts; ſince tho' it is allowed that the War might be undertaken in Part from a *Concern* for the Colonies, (I hope this will be thought a generous Conceſſion) yet if the Colonies exerted themſelves to the utmoſt in the common Cauſe, what muſt be thought of the preſent oppreſſive Meaſures, when they had before been of ſuch very great Service to the Nation, and had contributed ſo largely to her Grandeur and Opulence? This to be ſure is like the Currency of the Kingdom it comes from, true Sterling Gratitude. According to theſe Meaſures, it ſhould ſeem, that whoever does another a Favour, by which he promotes his own Intereſt, *more* than his Neighbours, has nevertheleſs, ever after, a Right to deprive him of his Liberty, Property, and every Convenience and Comfort of Life. Moſt admirable Doctrine this! not more abſurd however, than are thoſe Arguments by which the Vindication of a juſtly deteſted Act is *attempted*. *Your humble Servant*, A. B.

NEW-YORK, NOVEMBER 28.

In the Hope, Captain Jacobſon, lately arrived, came Paſſenger PETER DE LANCEY, junr. Eſq; from London, where he had been appointed one of the Inſpectors of Stamps for America.——As ſoon as he was properly inform'd how diſagreeable it was to his Countrymen that he ſhould hold that Office, he readily offered to reſign it, and Yeſterday, according to his Promiſe and Appointment the Evening before, a Number of Gentlemen aſſembled for the Purpoſe, and he publickly declared his Reſignation, and ſign'd and deliver'd a Paper, of which the following is a true Copy.

This Reſignation has gain'd him great Applauſe and entirely reſtored him to the Eſteem of the Public.

WHEREAS ſince my late Return to this my native Land, I have found the *Office of Inſpector of STAMPS*, to which I was appointed in *England*, and which I accepted, to be extremely diſagreeable and odious to all Ranks and Conditions of my Countrymen——And having maturely conſidered the juſt Cauſes of their Averſion to the *Stamp Act*, and the Conſequences of being by them deteſted as an Enemy to *American* and *Engliſh* Liberty, and deteſted by my Friends;——and being ſincerely deſirous to promote the real Intereſt of my Country, and recover its Good-Will and Opinion,.....I do hereby, with the utmoſt Chearfulneſs and Willingneſs, promiſe to reſign the ſaid Office;....and DO, without any Equivocation or mental Reſervation, ſolemnly declare, upon my Honour, that I never will, directly or indirectly, either by myſelf or any other Perſon, ſerve in the ſaid Office, nor in any Way or Manner contribute to the Execution of the *Stamp Act* in *America*.

Given under my Hand, in the City of New-York, *this 27th Day of* November, 1765, *before a Number of Gentlemen Inhabitants of this City.*

PETER DE LANCEY, jun.

Extract of a Letter from Philadelphia, dated Nov. 26.

"In my laſt I informed you Capt. Gregory was below from St. Kitts. I believe you will rejoice to ſee the ſpirit of liberty ariſing in the Weſt-Indies, which you have an account of in the following letter from St. Kitts. Beſides which I can with certainty inform you, that at Nevis, liberty reigns, where they alſo burnt the horrible ſtamps; but they having but few of them, and thinking it would not make a fire large enough, they ſeized a man of war's boat, hauled her up, put the ſtamps in her, and ſet the whole on fire."

Capt. Gregory cleared out at St Kitts, the 4th November, without Stamped-Paper—Coming up the river, Capt. Hawker's boat boarded him, aſked, why he had not ſtamped paper, was told there was none to be had. The ſtamp maſter for Barbados died the 27th October, at Barbados, where people begin to grumble much."

ST. CHRISTOPHERS, 4th Nov. 1765.

On thurſday night the 31ſt October laſt, a vaſt number of People gathered at the tavern of Mr. Noland's, and about 8 o'clock, proceeded to the houſe of Mr. John Hopkins, who was deputized by Mr. Tuchett, diſtributor of the ſtamp paper; in whoſe houſe was the cheſt which contained the ſtamps; at their arrival there were three huzzas, and the papers demanded which was delivered by a woman, and were committed to the flames, which was made before the deputy's door, and upon the concluſion of the burning, Mr. Hopkins was made to ſwear never to be concerned with ſtamp paper any more, nor never to ſuffer them to be kept in his houſe; yet the mob was not ſatisfied with that, but entered his houſe, and ſearched it through, until they were well convinced they were all delivered up to be burnt; Mr. Hopkins was alſo made to conduct the mob about 3 4ths of a mile in the country where Tuchett was concealed, and he delivered himſelf to the mob and was brought to the market, with drums beating, and was there made to ſwear never to have any further connection with ſtamp paper, and that he had no commiſſion; for that was moſt wanted to be burnt, and ſubmitted to do any thing that the mob choſe to make him do. When they had finiſhed with him, they went to the ſecretary's office, where about 4 or 5 quires were, but the keys of the office not being ready to open the door, Mr. Smith, the ſecretary, made the mob break it open, and he delivered up the ſtamp-paper, which was burnt before his office; Mr. Smith was then conducted home with great acclamations of huzzas, they then marched to the marſhal's office, where one quire of the ſtamps was, which the mob demanded, and was delivered up by the marſhal very honorably and burnt before his door; they afterwards marched to the cuſtom houſe, having ſuſpicion that great quantities of the ſtamps were there, but upon the collector's declaring, over and over, upon his word and honor, that not one ſtamp was in his office, they were reconciled and went their tour thro' the town for the whole night, to morrow night will be burnt the effigies of the diſtributor of the ſtamps and his deputy, on a gallows.... The deputy received no other damage but having his door pulled down, and a few ſhingles ripp'd off his houſe.

See Vide the Act-page 53.

JOHN HAMPDEN *to* WM. PYM.*

Dear Sir,

EVERY subject of our gracious Sovereign, in whatever part of his dominions born, is not only by the law of nature, but by the common law and the British constitution, clearly intitled to all the rights, liberties and privileges essential to freedom. This generous principle brother Pym, I have so often heard you contend for, that I am perfectly astonished to find you insisted among those who can think, or pretend to think, it just and reasonable that British subjects should be taxed without their consent, and tried without a jury. It must be very painful to your old friends, and to the last degree provoking to the Colonists to hear you of all men, raving and scolding at them, and, without the least colour of truth, accusing them of a formed settled design of making themselves independant of the Crown of Great-Britain; and all this only because they complain of direct taxes that really exceed their ability, and which have been imposed notably without their consent and grant, but against their will. I do not believe the malicious insinuations of some of your new acquaintance, that you have insisted for a cast suit a year, and a shilling a day, &c.† But it seems by some of the letters you have lately published, that you have drank plentifully of the waters of *Lethe*.—There remains not a single trace of your former notions of right and wrong. So far are you from speaking intelligibly of the rights of the Colonists, their state and circumstances, that you betray a shameful ignorance not only of the geography of the new world, but even of the colour of the brave inhabitants thereof. You affect to be in a mighty panic lest some of your sweet posterity, after a transportation to a paradise, for crimes deserving a swing at Tyburn, should be tried for all after offences by "a jury of Molattoes, in a court where the descendant of some African Negro may sit as sole or chief judge"—These are nearly your own words, precisely your sentiments—That there have been too many corrupt and wicked judges in N. America is readily admitted; but be their complexion what it might, tis affirmed that there have been as many in Britain—Witness the affair of ship money, and the opinions of court judges of former times. You think most if not all the Colonists are Negroes and Molattoes—You are wretchedly mistaken—Ninety nine in a hundred in the more northern Colonies are white, and there is as good blood flowing in their veins, save the blood royal, as any in the three kingdoms. The common people in the Colonies are in general so well informed, that a man who cannot read and write, is looked on with as much pity and contempt as the ancient Romans view'd the Barbarians of old Britain. You think it a vast hardship that a Briton or his descendant should be tried before a Negro Judge and a Molatto Jury, and yet your most penetrating genius could discern nothing unreasonable in it, that 4 or 5 millions of loyal and useful subjects should at one stroke be *taxed without their consent or grant*, and *have their property subjected to a tryal in a court of admiralty without any jury at all*; and this at such distance from home as the judge general and informer shall please, provided it be within the British dominions in America. The judge general may reside one year at Hudson's Bay, if he pleases, and cite all America to the regions of the north, and those who are not frozen in the march, he may call the next year to the torrid regions of,

"Those souls of fire, and children of the sun,
"With whom revenge is virtue." ‡

I believe every Colonist, and any other man of common sense, had rather be tried by a jury of Molattoes or Mohawks, and before an African Judge too, than by nine in ten of all the Judges of Admiralty who have been seen in America from its first settlement.

I shall now give you some idea of the Colonists, and show the heavy taxes they pay, exclusive of the sugar act and stamp act.

The numbers of men in each Colony able to bear arms, including all colours, stand thus:

Nova Scotia, and the Northern Isles, which have cost the Crown more than the Settlement of all the other Colonies,	10 000
Canada and Labradore,	30 000
Massachusetts Bay,	70 000
New-Hampshire,	20 000
Colony of Rhode Island,	15 000
Connecticut,	45 000
New York,	25 000
New-Jersey,	20,000
Pennsylvania and Lower Counties,	100 000
Maryland and Virginia,	180 000
North-Carolina,	30 000
South-Carolina,	45 000
Georgia and the two Florida's	10 000
The West India Islands,	200 000
Tot.	800 000
Multiplied by 5, gives,	4 000,000

The number of people, white, brown and black, within his Majesty's American dominions. All these except some of the remote tribes of Indians, not only acknowledge, but glory in, their allegiance and subjection to the crown; and are firmly persuaded that, their interest and happiness is closely and inseperably connected with that of Great-Britain. The whole system of the laws of trade, as well as other acts, abundantly prove the dependant state of the colonies: And it is a truth clearly demonstrable, however little known or attended to, that altho' no considerable *direct* duty or tax, external or internal, has till lately been imposed on the colonies, by parliamentary authority, yet that *indirectly* and *eventually* the colonists are and have long been amazingly taxed by Great-Britain, and have borne their heavy burdens, not only with patience, but chearfulness. The origin of the British colonies was in the cruel persecutions set on foot in church and state under the family of *Stuart*. These persecutions drove out thousands and tens of thousands, during the reigns of the three first of that arbitrary race. The second Charles, far from aiding or even protecting the colonists against their enemies, found means to restrain them in their trade and commerce. His parliament, professing to follow the example of other nations, among which the Spaniards were most closely imitated, obliged all the British colonies to carry the chief of their produce, all indeed of any great value, to Britain. Soon after this, the colonies were prohibited from importing any commodities or manufactures of Europe,† but from England, except a little salt for the fisheries, and a little wine from Madeira and the Western Islands. The liberty of importing salt has been since allowed Pennsylvania and New-York. But the rest must either let their meat perish on hand, or buy salt from Britain to preserve it. A few other trifling indulgencies have been since given, saving which, you shall hardly find an act, naming the colonies, but what lays some grievous restriction on American commerce, and consequently imposes a *real*, tho' no *direct* tax. The enumerated commodities, which at this day can be exported from the Colonies only to Great Britain, are *Sugar, Molasses, Tobacco, Ginger, Cotton-Wool, Indigo, Fustick and all other dying Wood, Tar, Pitch, Turpentine, Hemp, Masts, Yards, Bowsprits, Copper Ore, Beaver-Skins and other Furs, Rice*, &c: Excepting that rice and sugars may now under certain limitations and restrictions, be carried directly to some foreign markets. By the confinement of the British Colonies in their imports and exports, and shutting them out in a manner from all the world, *as Great-Britain herself once was*, she has made herself the staple, in other words the monopolizer of all the commodities of the colonies, who in return are obliged to take her manufactures and commodities at her own price, not being allowed to trade at any other market. A merchant who could bring matters so to bear, as to force all his neighbours to buy his goods, and sell him theirs, and both at his own price, would soon grow rich; and all his neighbours would as soon grow poor; and while obliged to trade with him, upon such unequal terms, must ever remain so. But if he could persuade those neighbours, that he was the most generous fair trader in the world, & that they were very happy that he would trade with them, he must be a mad-man to try any further projects that might by any possibility undeceive them. At present I leave you to apply this as well as you can. In my next, I shall be more particular.

HAMPDEN.

* See Clarendon's Memoirs, and other Slanders, published of Wm. Pym the great Patriot.

‡ Wm. Pym's character of the Colonists in general.

† *By later Acts, no India Goods can be imported to the British Colonies, but thro' England.*

St. Christopher's, Basseterre, Nov. 2, 1765.

YESTERDAY the Printer of this paper sent a letter to William Tuckett, Esq; distributor of the stamps, of which the following is a true copy.

SIR,

PLEASE to deliver the bearer 400 stamps for the gazette; he will pay you for them, giving him a receipt. I am Sir, your humble servant,

Nov. 1, 1765. DANIEL THIBOU.

To Wm. Tuckett, Esq; Distributor of Stamps, or, in his absence, to Mr. John Hopkins, his Deputy.

To which the Bearer receiv'd the following reply from Mr. Hopkins.

SIR,

I HAVE none; they are all disposed of.

Basseterre, November 1, 1765.

Basseterre, November 1, 1765.

Copy of a letter sent to the printer this morning.

Mr. THIBOU,

BE pleased to drop the advertisement that was inserted in the last pages of mine, as I shall write home to the government to beg leave to resign my office as a Distributor. I am your humble servant,

WILLIAM TUCKETT.

LONDON, September 11, 1765.

To the EDITOR *of* LLOYD'S EVENING POST.

SIR,

THE only reason I had for troubling you with my former letter, was to take off any impressions that might be received from one that taxes the colonies with ingratitude; which I find has been again and again repeated. I wish some abler pen had attempted to remove that, as well as some other prejudices; but no one having done so, as ingratitude is so odious, I cannot be unconcerned, with it. If the Americans think themselves deprived of one of their most essential rights, are they ungrateful when they resent it, only because their grievance proceeds from their benefactors? Suppose I am under the greatest obligation to another, who has relieved me from distress, if he afterwards claims a right to take from me what he pleases without my consent, and I think he has no such right, am I ungrateful for opposing him? No; the very attempt, when he knew my heart was overflowing with gratitude, would rather increase my opposition. The sum demanded being great or small, makes no difference in the case; and yet the smallness of the late tax is urged as a reason why the error of the Americans must proceed from the heart, and not from the understanding. By this it is plain, that the opposition of the Virginians may be consistent with their having the most grateful sentiments. In fact, they are thankful for the favours they have received; have always had a great respect for the parliament, and love good order and government; and yet they have expressed their disapprobation of some measures (perhaps too indecently for the reasons above mentioned) I think they have rather shewn a great effort of virtue, in not suffering their respect for the mother country, nor gratitude for her favours, to overbalance the duty they owed to their constituents. It is much to be wished that some arguments were used that might set the right of the parliament in a clear view; for as the Americans are a reasonable people, they would acknowledge their error when convinced of it. However, I find some here have very strange opinions about them. What a Picture is drawn of the Gentlemen there, as if they were not as good Citizens, and had not as much humanity as the Gentlemen in England. There are some here, I dare say, and in all other countries, who have not much humanity, &c. but that is no reason why they are so in general. Accounts are taken from travellers, and from superficial observers, and such judge of a Community very often by a few individuals.

As to laws for the British Parliament being drawn up in the wilds of America, it is surely the wildest thought that ever was entertained. The case, in short, I take to be this; it is imagined, that the Americans will shortly throw off their allegiance to their Sovereign, and under that persuasion it is thought necessary to curb them. But it should be considered, that no people under easy circumstances ever desire a change of Government. It is not a thing ever wantonly undertaken; and even if some ambitious men, from selfish views, should desire it; unless there be some great grievance, they can have no handle to make use of for the purpose; so that nothing but some violent measure here, such as the abolition of their assemblies, will produce any such defection. To abolish their assemblies is a proposition of the most serious nature, and should be attended to by every well-wisher to Great-Britain. I should be glad to know what ill consequence would follow, if things were to remain upon their old footing. The colonies would still be dependent; they could pass no laws without the consent of the King, nor would they desire it; the form of the English Government is universally admired; nor can they expect to frame a better. The trade of the nation has hitherto increased with the growth of the colonies. If these flourish more, in the same proportion will the trade, the riches, and strength of the nation also increase. But this fine prospect is likely to be destroyed from a groundless jealousy; and to avoid an imaginary evil, a proposition is made that may be productive of a real one. Can it be supposed, that a people who have enjoyed the right of making laws among themselves for one hundred and fifty years——but I will say no more, only that such a step would be big with the fate of Britain and her sons. I am, Sir,

Your most humble Servant, A VIRGINIAN.

P. S. Quere. Are the children of English parents that are born in foreign parts of course subjects to our King? I ask only for information, though I am inclined to think they are not. And if they are not so naturally, what is it can make them so but their own consent? and if the first settlers then, that went over to America, had charters from the King by which they and their posterity were to form assemblies make laws, &c. is it not a kind of compact by which their posterity agree to become his subjects upon those conditions? Now if these charters can be made void by an Act of Parliament, will that very Act destroy the Compact by which they became subjects? I may be wrong in this particular, and, if I am, shall be glad to be set right in it.

1 See Number of people pa. 404— & pa. 13. 227-639. 978. vol 2— & pa. 161. 704— Vol. 3, & pa. 15,—1098, &c. 617-1261. Vol. 4.

vide Pym's Peice page 282.

* These Letters, by their Stile appear to Me to be wrote by that Worthy Patriot the Hon^ble James Otis jun^r Esq^r — ¶ Vide the Stamp Act page 53 ¶ Continu page 298.

BOSTON, *December* 9.

ON Tuesday last was held a Meeting of the Merchants and Traders in this Town, at the British Coffee House, when they came to sundry Resolutions, a Copy of which not being prepared for the Press we cannot give them to our Readers this Week.

In general,—they have agreed, That in all Orders they may send to Great-Britain for Goods, they will direct their Correspondents not to ship them, unless the *Stamp-Act* is repealed, excepting what is absolutely necessary for carrying on the Fishery, and for carrying on Manufactures.——That they will (without Delay) countermand any Orders they may have already sent to Great-Britain for Goods.——And further that they will not purchase any Goods that may be imported into the Province, by any Persons whatever for Sale, contrary to the Spirit of their Agreement, but that they will take every prudent Measure in their Power to discourage the Sale of such Goods.

We learn, that above 220 of the principal Merchants have already signed the above Agreement.

The Gentlemen in Trade are desired to be punctual in their Attendance this Evening at 5 o'Clock, at the British Coffee-House, as Matters of Importance will be before them.

Captain Clark, arrived at New-York in 7 Weeks from Bristol; and Captain Watts, arrived here from Liverpool, have both bro't public Prints to the 1st of October, but they contain nothing very material.

At a Meeting of about Twelve Hundred of the Freemen and Freeholders in the City of New-York, on the 26th of November, Instructions were agreed upon to be given their Representatives in General Assembly, and accordingly were delivered them the Day following.

We hear a Ship from the Grenades bound to Piscataqua, got ashore on Plumb Island, but received little or no Damage.

Captain Jarvis arrived at the Vineyard last Week in 30 Days from Surrinam: On his Passage, the 15th of November in Lat 34. Long. 70: 00: he spoke a Sloop in Distress, bound from Rhode Island to the Bay of Honduras, —— Miller, Master, who had been overset, had his Hold full of Water, but had freed his Vessel: Capt. Miller lost his Mast, Bowsprit & Boom, was then standing for South Carolina, and had been out 13 Days.

Tuesday Night last we had a severe Storm, the Wind blowing hard at N.E. In which a Brig, Capt. Watts, that Day arrived from Liverpool, was drove on the Ferry Ways at Charlestown, and received so much Damage that her Cargo, consisting of Salt was destroyed.

The same Night being exceeding dark, a Man belonging to the Country coming to Roxbury, with Provisions, lost his Way about four Miles from Town, and was found dead the next Morning.

The Custom House Officers have taken the Molasses Bond, and given Certificates; and we hear they are now about clearing out Vessels.

What follows is wrote on a thin Piece of Bark, and was sent to us, with a Desire of having it inserted.

"Boston, November 1st. 1765. Sir *This is neither Paper, Parchment, nor Vellum:— Query, May not all Instruments be wrote on Bark, and so avoid the Stamp-duties and yet be Valid? If so, I am ready to supply with good Writing-Bark, all those whose Consciences are bound by the late Act* —— A B".

MR. H—— presents his respectful Compliments to Mr. *Gloria Mundi*, and acquaints him that from a sincere Regard to his Wife and Children, he should readily furnish him with a Recipe for turning Cyder into Wine, provided any essential Service would be thereby done them; but as the Ingredients therefor require *Cash*, and the Process *a little Care and Labour*, as well as *Continence*, he thinks him the *most improper* Person to take up the Vintner's Business — At the same Time, he cannot but express his Surprize that one who can write Treatises upon the Efficacy of Cane and Apple-Juice, upon the human Eye and Skin, and has indeed dealt so long with *Familiar Spirits*, as to be tho't capable of doing any Thing, should yet condescend to ask the Secret of an Art, which may be easily investigated by the meanest Capacity.

PHILADELPHIA, November 28.

The Merchants and Traders of this City, have prepared, and signed, a Memorial, addressed to the Merchants and Manufacturers of Great-Britain, requesting their Interest with the Parliament, for the Repeal of that most unconstitutional Law (the Stamp-Act) and for removing the Restrictions laid on the Trade of the Colonies; in which is very clearly, and strongly, represented, the great Loss it must be to the People of England, as well as to the Colonists, in case the Grievances complained of, are not speedily redressed,—The above mentioned Memorial is to be forwarded by Captain Smith, now ready to sail for Liverpo

Capt. Gregory from St. Kitts, is the first vessel arrived here from any port, that has been cleared out after the first of November; he having been cleared out on unstamped paper the 4th instant at St. Kitts, and arrived here without molestation, those papers being deemed sufficient,—Captain Gregory informs us, that all public business goes on at St. Kitts as usual, nor was it stopped in the least for want of stamped paper. The collector told capt. Gregory a few days before the paper was destroyed, that he would not use any of the stamped paper, as he had not received any orders concerning it from home, but he would go on as usual.

Yesterday arrived Captain Bennet from New Providence, who informs us, that there was no stamp nor stamp master there, they went on with business as usual. Captain Bennet was cleared out about the 10th Inst. without stamped paper.

The same day arrived Captain Lyon from Antigua, who informs us, that he was cleared out the 1st Inst. but that many others were cleared out afterwards, and business went on as before, there being neither stamp nor stamp master as yet arrived at that island.

By the above accounts, we find the OFFICES in general are opened in the West-Indies. But alas! what is doing in America? where is now your *Freedom?* all locked up in the offices of each province.

NEW YORK, December 2.

On Thursday last about Ten o'Clock, a Party of about 200 of the Citizens, crossed to Long Island in Pursuit of Zechariah Hood, Stamp-Master of Maryland, who a few Weeks ago was too warmly pursued in his own Country to stay for their Refreshment, and came hither for Protection; but had little Rest here, therefore went to Flushing; and our Party getting Scent, went to his Lodgings, where they were joined by others from the City who went up by Water, and a Committee entering the House, he appeared, when being interrogated about his Name and Commission, he generously confessed. Thus obtaining the Prize, they politely required his Resignation, but some stumbling Blocks on his Part coming in the Way, it soon came to a downright INSIST; here he yielded, and after signing a proper Instrument for the Purpose, the Company at Ten at Night convey'd him in a Chair to Jamaica, (4 Miles Distant) where he swore before a Magistrate to abide by it.

On this he received three hearty Cheers, and had their Assurance of his being civilly treated in the City for the future; after which, at Midnight, he was conducted back to his Lodgings.——But before parting, Mr. Hood signify'd, that had he been used with half the Civility in Maryland as by them, he would not have come so far to resign so disagreeable an Office to the Publick;——and he thank'd them kindly.

In the Minerva, Captain Tillet, came Passenger, a young Gentleman, named Simon Metcalf, who, it was reported, held some Office in the Stamp Way, but he last Saturday Noon satisfied the Publick by the following Affidavit, viz.

City of New York, ff.

SIMON METCALF, maketh Oath, that he is not appointed Distributor or Inspector, of the Stamp Paper, Parchment or Velum, appointed by a late Act of Parliament, to take Place, and to be issued in America; neither is he directly or indirectly, to his Knowledge, concerned in either of the said Offices, of Distributor or Inspector. *SIMON METCALF.*

Sworn 30th Novem. 1765, before me

WHITEHEAD HICKS.

As no Licenses for Marriage could be obtained since the first of November, for Want of stamped Paper, we can assure the Publick several genteel Couple were published in the different Churches of this City last Week; and we hear that the young Ladies of this Place are determined to join Hands with none but such as will to the utmost endeavour to abolish the Custom of marrying with Licence, which amounts to many Hundreds per Annum that might as well be saved.

Captain James Chambers, of this Port, is arrived at London, from the Musqueto Shore; and Captain Hawthorn, from this Place, at Bristol; and we are told that Doctor Moffat, and Mr. Howard, from Rhode Island, are arrived in England.

PORTSMOUTH, December 6.

In Consequence of a Resolution of the General Assembly of this Province forwarded; the Proceedings of the General Congress at New York, were sent by special Order to the Speaker, and laid before the House, unanimously approved the 22d of November, and a Committee appointed to sign and forward the several Petitions to *Barlow Trecothick* and *John Wentworth*, Esq's; who are appointed special Agents to present them, &c.

To be Sold at PUBLIC VENDUE, at the Dwelling-House of Mrs. *Elizabeth Ridgway*, on Wednesday the 11th Instant, at Ten o'Clock in the Forenoon;

ALL the Shop Goods and Household Furniture of the said *Ridgway*, also a Negro Woman about 25 Years old, and a handsome Chaise, Likewise a Quantity of fashionable Plate.

To be Sold, a remarkable stout and healthy Negro Man, near 20 Years old, has had the Small Pox, is honest and good tempered. Good Security will serve instead of Cash for said Negro. For further Particulars, inquire of the Printers.

Joshua Blanchard,

On Dock-Square,

Hath just imported by the *Boston-Packet*, Captain *Marshall*, from *London*; and sells at the very lowest Prices for CASH;

Brown and black Paduasoys, pink brown, cloth colours and blue ¾ Ells and ⅞ Mantua Silks and Lutestrings, changeable and striped Lutestrings, figured Lutestrings and Broglios, Grizzets and Silveretts, Rose-colour and brown Ducapes, rich crimson, white, blue and black Sprigg Sattins, black and white plain Sattins, polong Sattins of all Colours, all Sorts of Trimmings, Beaver Coatings, middling and coarse Cloths, drab Cloths, with a large and general Assortment of all Kinds of English and India Goods, usually imported, too many to be enumerated in an Advertisement.

N. B. *Writing and Printing Paper, English Soles, Russia Duck, &c.*

Imported in Captain *Marshall*, from *LONDON*,

Sundry good Silver Watches,

Pinchbeck ditto. Eight Day Clocks, with Mahogany Cases; Silver Chains for Watches; best Silk Strings, Seals, &c. &c. to be Sold very cheap by

Gawen Brown,

In Kingstreet.

ANY Person who has a Sloop or Brig, single or double Deck, from 70 to 110 Tons, that is not above two Years old, or thereabouts, and will dispose of her for a Variety of English Goods suitable to the Season, may apply at Capt. *Moses Bennet's* in Fore-street, opposite the Ship in Distress, North End of Boston, where they may hear of a Purchaser.

TO BE SOLD,

By Benjamin Church,

At his usual Place of Sale, on THURSDAY next.

European Goods of various Sorts,

Broad Cloths coarse and fine, Shalloons, Callimancos, Checks, Garlix, Irish Hollands, spouted and flowered Lawns, Caps, Handkerchiefs, &c. Likewise House Furniture, viz. Tables, Chairs, Glasses, Feather Beds and Bedding, Case of Draws, &c. &c.

To be Sold at Public VENDUE,

By *Moses Deshon*,

At the Newest Auction-Room, opposite the West End of *Faneuil*-Hall, Dock-Square;

Next Tuesday, Wednesday, and Friday Evenings,

Broad Cloth, Kerseys, green Ratteens, Halfthicks; green cloth coloured and striped Cambletts, Hair and Worsted Plushes, Thicksets, double mill'd Caps, 3 4 7 8 and yard wide Irish Linnen, 3 4 7 8 yard wide & 6 4 Checks, Linnen and check Handkerchiefs, stamped ditto, chipt Hats, Leather Breeches, Snuff, Looking Glass, English Saddles, &c.

N. B. A Silver Watch, and Floor Carpets at private Sale. Constant Attendance at said Room.

At the New Auction-Room now kept by

ELIAS DUPEE,

Will be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE,

This Evening, To morrow and Friday Evenings.

European Goods, Houshold Furniture, Wearing Apparel, &c.

To be Sold at Publick Vendue,

By John Harris,

Next Door to the Red Lyon;

This Evening, and Next Thursday Evening.

BROAD Cloths, Kerseys, Ratteens, worsted Plush, Garlix, Huckaback, Oznabrigs, Caps, Checks, Threads, Hats, Handkerchiefs, Ticken, Buttons, Mens Hose, Books, Leather Breeches, Candles, Chest Draws, Tables, Paper, Pictures under Glass, Feather Beds, &c.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, *BOSTON.* ENTERED IN.

Bray from Antigua; Phillips & Watts from Liverpool.

Buried in the Town of Boston, since our last

Eight Whites. Three Blacks.

Baptiz'd in the several Churches. Seven.

High Water at Boston, *for this present Week.*

Monday,	55 m. aft. 8	Friday,	0 m. aft. 12
Tuesday,	44 m. aft. 9	Saturday	49 m. aft. 12
Wednesday,	29 m. aft. 10	Lord's-day,	33 m. aft. 1
Thursday,	12 m. aft. 11	New D	12 Day 2 Aft.

vide Circular Letter and Margin page 180. vide page 53.

To be Sold by the Printers hereof;

Dr. Nathaniel Ames's

ALMANACK, for the Year 1766

Agreeable to the First Edition, excepting several of the Cuts which were inserted wrong in the First, are rectified in This SECOND EDITION: — also other Corrections by Dr. *Ames*'s own Desire.

William Greenleaf,

Fronting CORNHILL,

HAS imported in Captain *Marshall* from *London*, a fresh Assortment of *ENGLISH* GOODS.

CHOICE *Cheshire* Cheese just imported in Capt. *Marshall* from *London*, and to be sold by

Blanchard and Hancock,

in Union-street, opposite the Conduit; where may be had, a large and good Assortment of Ironmongery, Cutlery, Brazier's and Pewter Ware; all sorts of Lines and Twine, Cotton Yarns, *English* and *German* Steel; choice *Philadelphia* Bar-Iron, &c. &c.

Russia Duck, Ticklinburg, Oznabrigs, Irish Linnens, 8 4 Blankets, Sheathing and Drawing Nails, 3 Inch Deck, 10 and 20 d Ditto, — Imported and to be Sold cheap by

William Coffin, Jun.

Next Door to the Governor's; where he likewise has to sell, by Wholesale or Retail,

A general Assortment of Drugs, and Medicines, Salt-Petre in Casks of 100wt. Spices of all Sorts, Turkey Figs, Currans, Raisins, Almonds and other Groceries, Redwood and other Dye Stuffs. — Country Doctors and Traders, may be supplied by Letter, with the usual Fidelity and Dispatch, as if present themselves.

Choice Cocoa, Coffee,

Molasses, Bohea and Hyson TEA, Raw Hides, Salt, Cordage, Junk, Roll Brimstone, &c. ALSO, TWO large boiling Coppers, to be Sold at Store No. 4. on the Long-Wharff.

Choice *Connecticut* Pork & Beef,

Butter and Cheese, Pot-Ash Kettles and Coolers, to be Sold very cheap by *Daniel & William Hubbard*, at their Store on *Green*'s Wharf, near the Market.

N. B. Cash given at said Store for POT-ASH and FLAX-SEED.

TO BE SOLD,

By Joseph Palmer & Com'y.

SPermaceti Candles, *warranted pure* — Spermaceti in Cases, strain'd Spermaceti Oil by the Quantity or Cask, Sugars by the Hogshead or Barrel, &c. &c.

Also to be Sold at the above Store,

Pitch, Tar, Turpentine, Salt, &c. &c.

TO BE SOLD BY

John Cushing & Com'y.

At their Sugar House in Back Street, next to Mr. Benjamin Holmes's *Distill House*:

CHoice Double, Single & Lump Refin'd Loaf and Brown Sugars, and Molasses — ☞ ALSO New *Philadelphia* Flour.

A few Hogsheads of choice West India Rum; Lisbon Wine by the Quarter Cask; choice Sugar and Molasses; Setts of Brushes; and a genteel Assortment of Looking Glasses, to be Sold by *Jonathan* Snelling, at his Store on *Treat*'s Wharff.

To be Sold at private Sale, at the Dwelling House of *Edward Lyde*, in Summer-Street, A Variety of genteel House Furniture, almost new. Attendance will be given at said House next Monday and Tuesday, from 11 to 1 o'Clock, and from 3 to 5 on said Days.

TO BE LETT,

A convenient Dwelling-House, situate in Cornhill, near the Old Brick Meeting-House, three Stories high, with a good Shop in the Front; and is well accommodated with a good Yard & Pump; Inquire of Edes and Gill.

TO BE LETT,

A commodious Barn, conveniently situated for a Truckman or Carter: Inquire of Edes and Gill.

Province of the Massachusetts Bay.

Biddeford, October 14, 1765.

Notice is hereby given to the delinquent proprietors of the Narraganset No. 1, that unless they pay the several sums hereafter affixed to each delinquents name respectively, together with incidental charges to Mr. Samuel Scammon of Pepperrellborough, in the county of York, inholder, on or before the second Tuesday of March, which will be in the year 1766, they may expect that so much of each of such delinquents interest in said township will be sold at public vendue, at the house of Mr. Samuel Scammon aforesaid, on the aforesaid second Tuesday of March, as will be sufficient to discharge their respective taxes, with the charges as aforesaid. Said tax was levied in the year 1764. The sale to begin at ten o'clock in the forenoon. The proprietors who are delinquent, are as follows, viz.

	Lawful Money £	s.	d.		Lawful Money £	s.	d.
Daniel Ringe	0	12	3	*Sam. Knetland*	0	18	4
John Giddings	0	18	4	*Nich Rowlings*	0	12	3
Gotch Rimball	0	7	3	*Daniel Tinney*	0	6	11
John Andrews	0	7	4	*Thomas Tinney*	0	12	3
Samuel Taylor	0	12	3	*Cornelius Davis*	0	9	2
Samuel Ingalls	0	18	4	*John Stickney*	0	6	2
John Brown	0	6	2	*Gersham Brown*	0	6	2
Edw Cogswell	0	18	0	*John Shephard*	0	6	2
Jonathan Clark	0	7	3	*John Pickard*	0	12	3
Richard Brown	0	7	3	*John Hobson*	0	9	2
John Lowell	0	12	3	*Benj Pearson*	0	6	2
George Crust	0	18	4	*John Leighton*	0	6	2
Isaac Fullerton	0	6	2	*John Jackson*	0	18	4
Thomas Sparks	0	3	1	*Sa Hutchinson*	0	6	2
Jonathan Very	0	12	3	*William Allen*	0	9	2
Zachariah Davis	0	1	7	*John Davis*	0	12	3
Dan. Sumersby	0	12	3	*Samuel Hadley*	0	9	2
Thomas Smith	0	6	2	*Daniel Poff*	0	6	2
Sam Knetland	0	18	4	*Robert Swan*	0	6	2
Edward Colcutt	0	18	0	*Christ Kenefton*	0	6	2
Moses Chase	0	6	2	*Moses Dunnel*	0	6	2

Jeremiah Hill. } Proprietors
Amos Chase, } Committee.
John Noson, }

Province of the Massachusetts Bay.

Biddeford, October 14, 1765.

WHEREAS the proprietors of Narraganset township, No. 1, at a meeting held at Narraganset aforesaid, in the county of York and province aforesaid, Voted the sum of Fifty Pounds sterling to pay the Rev. Mr. Paul Coffin's salary for the present year, which amounts to eleven shillings and two pence lawful money on each original right — Notice is hereby given to the several proprietors of the aforesaid Narraganset, that they pay the respective sums affix'd to each original right above mentioned, to Mr. Samuel Scammon of Pepperrellborough in the county of York, innholder, on or before the second Tuesday of March, which will be in the year 1766, or they may expect that so much of their interest will be sold at public vendue as will pay said taxes, with the charge of sale, at the house of Mr. Samuel Scammon aforesaid, on the day aforesaid. The sale to begin at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

Jeremiah Hill. } Proprietors
Amos Chase, } Committee.
John Noson, }

To be Sold at the Shop of the late Mrs. *Mary Gallop*'s, in Hanover Street, at a very low Price, the Trading Stock of the said Deceased, consisting of one handsome Glass Branch, Sets of Salvers, Single Ditto Top Glasses, Jelly and Syllabub do. flower'd Decanters, Beakers and Wine Glasses Cruets, Salts, with sundry other Sorts of Glasses; China of sundry Sorts; white and brown Stone Ware of all Sorts; Delph ditto; Toys of various Sorts; Split Peas by the Cask; Florence Oyl; with other Articles, too many to be enumerated.

To be Sold by *John Scollay*, at the Distill-House lately improved by *William Story*, Esq; or at his Shop the Corner of Wing's Lane, near the Market. — Good New-England Rum by the Hogshead or Barrel. Also Rum exchang'd for Molasses at a reasonable Rate.

Fr. William Geyer

Has just imported in Capt. *Marshall* from LONDON,

A Fine Assortment of English and India GOODS, suitable for the Season, which he will sell exceeding cheap for Cash only, at his Shop next Door to Mr. *Joseph Scott*, in Union Street, *Boston*.

POT-Ash Kettles and Coolers, to be sold cheap for Cash or short Credit, by

THOMAS HICKLING,

At his Shop at the Corner of Black Horse Lane, leading to Charlestown Ferry.

Robert Jenkins, Tertius,

Begs Leave to inform the Town and Country, That he has imported in the Boston-Packet,

Captain *Marshall*,

(who is just arrived from London) and has now opened for Sale,

AN Assortment of *English* Goods suitable for the Season, at his Shop, lately improved by Mr. *Thomas Symmer*, at the Head of Dock-Square just above the Market; where he is determined to sell at the lowest Rates for Cash.

Colchester and Drapery Baize, single and double Camblets; a variety of genteel Ribboos; silk Mutts; purple, black, pink and white Satins; black Taffaties; figured Silk for Capuchines, Trimmings for ditto; Hat Linings and Trimmings for Hats; Angling Rods and Reeds; with a fresh Assortment of English Goods, suitable for the Season, imported in the Ship *Boston Packet*, Captain *Marshall*, by

Daniel Jones,

And to be Sold for Cash only, at his Shop in Newbury Street, at the South End of *Boston* — Where may be had, raw Brass Kettles for the Sterling Cost; Womens plain black Russel Shoes, Callimanco ditto, Childrens ditto, made by the best Workmen in Lynn, and are esteemed by many to be preferable to those which are made in England.

☞ Beaver, Beaveret and Felt Hats, of his own make, by Wholesale and Retail, &c.

Cash given for Furrs and Bees Wax, at the above Shop.

In the *Boston-Packet*,

Capt. Marshall,

Who is just arrived from LONDON,

SAMUEL ELIOT

HAS imported a large Assortment of *Winter GOODS*, which he is determined to sell at very lowest Rates, by Wholesale and Retail, at his Shop near the Head of Dock-Square, just above the Market; where may also be had, China Cups and Saucers, Green Tea by the Pound, Poland Starch by the Cask, English Soles, Writing Paper, &c &c.

TO BE SOLD BY

Samuel Hughes,

In Kingstreet;

English Duck from No. 1 to 8, Russia and Ravens ditto, Ticklingburgs, Oznabrigs, Starch, long and short Pipes, White Lead, Brimstone, Printing Ink, Gun Powder in half and Quarter Barrels, English Peas, Cordage, Cables and Junk. Likewise a Quantity of Mehogany, a few Barrels Mackrel and choice Cotton Wool by the Bag — Also an assortment of English Goods — *N. B.* A few Ship Hearths, and a Copper Kettle for Ship Use.

A few Hogsheads and Barrels of choice brown SUGAR, and Molasses — to be Sold — Enquire of *Lewis Gray*, at his Store, No. 1, *Butler*'s Row, near the Market.

To be Sold at Store No. Three, *Butler*'s Row, — viz. A few Pieces black Velvet and Paduasoys — Also, Pitch, Tar, a few Barrels Pickled Herrings, Russia Duck, Irish Linnens, &c.

TO BE LETT,

A convenient Brick Tenement, with two Rooms on a Floor, and good Accommodations, situate in Long Lane: Enquire of *Samuel Bass*, jun. living in one End of said House. Either End of said House to Let.

All Persons that have any Demands on the Estate of Mrs. *Elizabeth Hutchinson*, deceased, are desir'd to bring in their Accounts to *Henry Lloyd*, sole Executor to her last Will and Testament, in Order for Settlement.

To be Sold, only for want of Employ, A likely Negro Woman, about 22 Years old, who can do all Sorts of House Work, and can be well recommended for her Faithfulness and Honesty: Inquire of Edes and Gill.

Boston, Printed by EDES & GILL, *in Queen-Street*, 1765.